

[From the Buffalo Courier, Oct. 4.]

COLORED POPULATION OF THE NORTH.

The late census discloses many curious facts in relation to the colored population of this country. We know that, with a few honorable exceptions—all the more worthy of honor, because they are exceptions, and because the circumstances against which the individuals have struggled are such as would have discouraged most men of any race—the colored population of the free States live in a degraded condition. They are children of the most pitiable of our larger cities, obtaining a livelihood by the lighter and more menial services, in some of which, fashion, imitating the habits of southern life, and perhaps pleased with their easy subsistence, give them a preference over whites. Although many of them must have been accustomed in early life to agricultural pursuits, we know of no instance where any colored man has successfully attained, through rugged labor, the independence and dignity of a prosperous farmer, although he may sometimes be seen often creating a respectable neighborhood by licentious and lazy habits, a mile or two from a large city, chopping wood by the cord, or living in a shanty, and, in the evening, in an air of self-importance, smoking a pipe or five acres of land, from which he obtains about half the crops that would be yielded under the common system of farming.

We write with feelings of commiseration—not with any desire to find fault—but it is matter of notoriety that this population, degraded itself and degrading others, as it now exists, furnishes a large proportion of criminals, and has retarded the progress of political discussion on other subjects, by constituting itself the absorbing topic between the North and the South. We do not charge the latter as a fault, but it is a fact. And when we turn to the census, we find statistics going far beyond anything that we anticipated, in proving that the Northern States are not a fit home for the colored population.

New England has been generally looked upon as the land of promise to the emancipated slave. It is probable that there his relative position has been less degrading, and more sympathy and kindness have been extended to him, than in any other part of the Union. But even there, where favorably he is supposed that his social condition was most favorable, his race has not increased as in other States, where his happiest condition is that of slavery. We find that the increase of the whites in New England, within the last thirty years, has been 1,066,294, or 65 per cent. upon the number existing in 1820, though the constant migration to the Western States has not been fully counterbalanced by the number of foreign immigrants introduced. During the same period the increase of blacks has been 1,350, or only 6 1/2 per cent., notwithstanding the constant influx of fugitives. Since the previous census of 1840, the number has absolutely decreased.

It would seem that climate has a material influence in these results upon a population springing from tropical countries, and that the States frequently inhabiting regions where the white man cannot live. We find that the greatest falling off is in New Hampshire, where, of all other States, most has been done for their safety and present protection, and where no attempt has thus far been made to pursue a runaway; yet, even there, the decrease is about two-fifths of the whole. In Vermont the decrease is also visible, and the increase in Massachusetts is only 105.

The following table shows the number of colored persons in each of those States, at the periods to which it refers:—

	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.
Maine,	1,312	1,355	1,177	929
N. Hampshire,	477	537	607	783
Vermont,	730	730	691	518
Massachusetts,	8,772	8,588	7,640	6,091
Rhode Island,	3,543	3,238	3,558	3,503
Connecticut,	7,415	8,105	8,703	8,009
	22,331	22,633	21,364	20,681

* Including the then Province of Maine.

INCREASE OF COLORED PERSONS IN NEW ENGLAND.

	From 1820 to 1830.	From 1830 to 1840.	From 1840 to 1850.
	483	1,268	1,751

Decrease from 1840 to 1850 103

Net increase in 30 years 1,350 or 6 1/2 per cent.

WHITE POPULATION IN THE SAME STATES.

	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.
Maine,	581,021	500,438	398,360	297,340
N. Hampshire,	312,354	284,036	266,721	243,436
Vermont,	219,756	291,518	279,776	264,841
Massachusetts,	985,499	739,003	603,359	516,419
Rhode Island,	114,012	105,597	93,621	79,413
Connecticut,	363,189	301,856	289,603	267,181
	2,704,739	2,312,165	1,933,331	1,638,435

INCREASE OF WHITES IN NEW ENGLAND.

	From 1820 to 1830.	From 1830 to 1840.	From 1840 to 1850.
	294,905	378,825	496,564

Total inc. of whites in 30 years 1,066,294

In this State the decrease of the colored people during the last ten years has been 2,553, and in Indiana 2,069; and, not to trouble our readers with statistics in detail, the States except Ohio and California, have been 13,173 in the last ten years, whilst the whites have increased 3,591,381.

Enough has surely been said to show that the northern States are not a desirable home for the colored man, and that if he wishes well to his own people, or would have the least regard to the physical conformation of a race adapted to the tropics. We see no hope for him here. His warmest friends here are his cooler advisers. He is treated like a dog, which is allowed to feed, but not to be it if it presumes to eat at the same table with its master.

Nothing can be hoped for here from a slow process of amalgamation. The nearer they approach towards the whites in color, the more they separate from those of a darker hue, and the more easily do they become the prey of the more subtle whites, to so great an extent as to favor the theory of their total extinction. But if anything need be added in solid extinction, views, we turn again to the census, referring to its disclosures relative to the idiosyncrasy and insanity of the race in the North, and its comparative exemption in Maine, every fourth colored person is an idiot or lunatic. In Ohio there is one in every four; in Kentucky, one in every three; in Louisiana, one in every two; in Massachusetts, one in 43; in Connecticut, 1 in 185; in N. York, 1 in 257; in Pennsylvania, 1 in 256; in Maryland, 1 in 1,074; in Virginia, 1 in 1,309; in North Carolina, 2,440; in Ohio, 1 in 1,053; in Kentucky, 1 in 1,053. This is certainly a very curious calculation, and indicates that diseases of the brain are far more rare among the slaves than among the free of the colored race.

Prodigies and mental unhappiness, together with perhaps the influence of the climate, are doubtless the cause of this fearful disclosure. We shall soon learn more of the subject, and as we believe the only practicable cure for this sad exception to human happiness in the free States. For this state of things, every one of us, who are the superior race, and participants in the ruling power of the country, has a share of responsibility, if we do not by all means in our power attempt to put an end to it.

POMEGRANATE COTTON. We were handed a specimen of this Cotton grown on the plantation of Mr. W. E. Caldwell, in this District, which shows a decided superiority over the common Cotton. One of a stalk contained twenty bolls of a large size, and mostly with five locks of seed. Two open bolls of the same were shown to us by Mr. Thomas, a young man of this District, having five pods, which looked like they might contain almost a third more than an ordinary Petit Gulf boll with the same number of pods.

A Yankee who went over to the mother country some time ago, and who was asked, on coming back, how he liked Great Britain: "Well," said he, "England was a very nice country, exceedingly far, well cultivated, very populous and very wealthy, but I never liked to take a morning walk after breakfast, because the country was so small that I was always afraid of walking off the edge."

[From the Wilmington Journal.]

EDUCATION—No. 5.

Mr. Editors: As the office of teaching is of the highest importance to our system of Common Schools, I desire to make my views of its qualifications, and duties the subject of this article. There is an opinion everywhere prevailing that it matters but little what may be the qualifications of teachers employed in our Common Schools; so that any "readable" man, who can get the rule of three, is considered all sufficient for teaching small children. This opinion is erroneous in point of fact, and injurious to the cause of education itself. If there should be any discrimination in the qualification of teachers, the best, in my opinion, should come first. All I have said in a former article upon the qualification of mothers, and the lasting impressions made by them upon the minds and character of children, apply equally to the duties and responsibilities of teachers, when the child shall be loosened from maternal instruction and placed under their care and attention. The child here enters a broader career. He is here placed to acquire the first principles of science, as his mother gave him the first lessons of piety and morality. If, then, the teacher should be himself deficient in the rudiments of those studies, a knowledge of which he is attempting to impart, what incalculable injury is wrought upon the mind of the pupil, when so susceptible of receiving wrong impressions. Often at such an age more injury is done to the young mind than years of good discipline can remedy. If, then, the teacher of science should not be properly taught—the young mind watched and nurtured, and its several powers expanded and directed aright, it matters not what subsequent course of instruction may be pursued, the mind will ever feel the pernicious effects of such training. Carelessness to-day becomes habit to-morrow, and the habit not strenuously broken in its infancy, will be a habit acquired in early schooling! Who has not heard, with mortification, on visiting our Common School Houses, the monotonous, singing, droning tone of voice in which the younger scholars are allowed to read? No care taken to learn them even simple rules of emphasis, inflection or punctuation. If you desire strength, precision, and energy in an oratorical style, the skill of the mechanic as necessary in the foundation as the upper structure? Is it not preferable that this should be first laid by the hand of a skillful workman, that it may be built upon, than to compel the after mechanic to build to its ill-contrived parts, or tear it down and commence anew? Just so in laying the foundation of our education, with the difference in mechanism, the materials can be obtained, but with the mind the same material has to be disjointed and remodelled, which is by far more difficult than to rear it from the beginning. What teacher has not found it more difficult to free a child from such habits acquired in early schooling than to have imparted in the beginning a proper knowledge of his duties, and to have him, as it were, a self-made man. Fortuitous circumstances lay the foundation, and solitary and unaided efforts complete the work.

To teach is the highest duty that one intelligent creature can perform to another upon the grounds of sympathy, humanity, and common interest. It is not alone necessary that a teacher should be mentally competent; other qualifications are as necessary to a full discharge of his duties. Cold, unfeeling, scientific truths are of little value unless under the guidance of warm sympathies and generous impulses. To be a good teacher, says an able writer, requires a whole man—clear visions, warm sympathies, noble passions, and lofty purposes; the whole mind, heart, and soul—all, in short, that goes to make up totality and energy of a man. A gentleman should be present and active in each and every part of the work; and the less he smells of the closet, or the office, or the pulpit, or the school-room—of anything, indeed, but heaven, and nature, and humanity—the more instructive will be his instruction. A teacher should stand before his pupils as at once a disinterested and an object of his feelings and faculties that enter into the idea of mankind. He should be to them a breathing revelation of humanity, in the recognition of which they are themselves to grow up into men. He should possess such elements of character as will enable him to run upon the mind and heart of his pupils—and strive rather to use his learned means of imparting his knowledge, than to be a means of imparting his knowledge. Then he will not only be able to act within the mind of the scholar and develop it, but at the same time secure his respect, love, and admiration. Unless this point be gained, little benefit will result from his labors. In the next place a teacher should be clothed with authority to enforce his commands.

Many parents exercise an excessive and often offensively complaining affection for their offspring by teachers. In this democratic age it is thought a wise maxim, "that the best government is that which governs least." This will do for political communities, but will not answer for the government of children. We should trust to the prudence and discretion of a teacher not to abuse this authority, and none ought to be employed who cannot have this confidence in them. Much injury can never be stripped unless for a manifest dereliction of duty. Mild persuasion, that appeals to the heart, the pride, and self-love of children, should first be employed. The habit of whipping children for not knowing their lesson is a very injurious. I have myself been often frightened out of a well-known lesson through fear of a flogging. But when stubbornness or unwillingness to obey orders is exhibited by the child, then an ounce of hickory is worth a pound of logic.

It is remarked by Dr. Chace, a distinguished linguist in one of our Northern Universities, that although he can read with ease every other book in the Latin language, he cannot read Virgil, because when he studied that book he was placed under a cross, morose teacher, who whipped him clear through. "In short," to close on this branch of the subject, "we can never truly learn from a teacher till we obey him; we can never truly obey him till we love him; we can never truly love him till we recognize his superiority; and if that recognition cannot be awakened in our minds it must be awakened in our bodies. If we both obey and love, we are slaves to him; if we neither obey nor love, we are slaves to the devil." The legislature of our State, impressed with the importance of procuring the services of good teachers in our Common Schools, passed a law requiring the Superintendent to appoint a Committee of Examination, whose duty it is to examine into the "qualifications, both moral and mental," of applicants for school teaching in the several counties, providing that no one shall be so employed unless he can produce a "certificate of his good moral character, and sufficient mental qualifications as a teacher." The humble writer of this article claims to be the author of said and am proud to have his name on the list of the names of the members of the Legislature of 1846-7, will show.

I am glad to find that this law, in some counties, has been carried out in the spirit in which it was intended, and has done much good in raising the standard of education. In this county, without intending to disparage the services of our committee, I must be allowed to say that a sufficiently rigid examination has not in all cases been instituted in the moral and mentally incompetent, produce their certificate of proper qualification. But of this I shall not complain. But there is another thing of which I, as a father, a citizen, and Southerner, have a right to complain. With us this is peculiarly an age of Southern education. We have heard and read of teachers, to the manifest neglect of their own native sons. How can we hope to stay the aggressive spirit of the North, and protect our own institutions if our children are to be placed for instruction under such teachers as are alienated from us in feeling, in sentiment, and in action? But I include not all of our Northern teachers in this category; some are with us in sentiment, and are well qualified in their respects. But I have been compelled to make these remarks from the fact of hearing of a certain teacher who, having been employed in this county for several seasons, but now ennobled in the bosom of his native North, writes back that he would not again visit North Carolina for five hundred dollars, so offensive to him was the institution of slavery.

LONG CREEK.

August 11th, 1851.

SENATOR DOUGLASS visited the Mechanics' Fair at Baltimore yesterday, and is to deliver an address to-day. General Scott was also among the visitors yesterday.

Republic of Friday.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.

As an evidence of the flourishing condition of our village, we point to the various advertisements of our citizens, which appear in our columns. The newspaper is a certain index of the village, town, or city in which it is published, since it constitutes a map showing the extent and variety of the occupations of the citizens. Taking this principle for granted, Goldsborough cannot be beaten by any village in the State, as our own and the columns of our contemporary clearly indicate. But it was our intention in writing this article, not so much to eulogize our village as to call attention to the advertisements of Messrs. PHILLIPS, LOUGEE, SROUSE, and BONNER. Of the qualities of Mr. Phillips, as a skillful, faithful, and efficient workman, we need not speak, since they are already sufficiently known. Messrs. Lougee, Srouse, and Bonner, are new comers, having been attracted hither by the rising importance of the place. The two gentlemen last named have a fine assortment of Dry Goods, which may be purchased upon favorable terms. Mr. Lougee's Store, besides the more substantial and useful articles in his line, is also a repository of the most fashionable and elegant goods, such as walking caps, &c. &c., well calculated to interest the curious and fanciful.

Goldsborough Telegraph.

UNION TRIUMPH. If Whig papers can be credited, the election of Caskey, is a death-blow to the Union. Incessantly did they assert that the issue involved in the Metropolitan District, was the perpetuity of the dissolution of the Union, and that the defeat of Botts would be the triumph of Secession. Well, Botts is defeated, routed, utterly overwhelmed. Hence, according to Federal papers, the Union is in imminent jeopardy. Truly it is amusing in the extreme to hear these self-constituted guardians of the confederacy boast of their devotion to the Union and their ability to save it from locusts and locusts. With but few Whig papers in an insignificant minority in Congress, composing not more than one tenth of the people of the country, these grandiloquent politicians have yet assumed to themselves the exclusive responsibility of protecting the Union. The Whig party headed by John Minor Botts gallantly propping up the crumbling foundations of the Union, the faintest and most ridiculous suggestion of the truth is the election of John S. Caskey, is the most signal victory yet achieved in the cause of the Union. He planted himself upon the Constitution, and thence discharged the thunders of his eloquence against federalism, consolidation, abolition, and their rank representative, John Minor Botts. Caskey combated the Whig party in an inglorious manner. The truth is, the election of John S. Caskey, is the most signal victory yet achieved in the cause of the Union. He planted himself upon the Constitution, and thence discharged the thunders of his eloquence against federalism, consolidation, abolition, and their rank representative, John Minor Botts. Caskey combated the Whig party in an inglorious manner.

At the close of the polls, Mr. Caskey appeared before the large crowd in attendance, and addressed them briefly, but modestly and touchingly, from the steps of the court-house. He thanked them for the flattering confidence they had reposed in him. He said he felt no unkindness towards the bulk of the Whig party that had cast their votes against him; and he closed by remarking that, should he be sent to Congress, he should faithfully practise upon the motto which he had held through the canvass—the motto of "The Constitution of the United States—the Union of the States—and the Rights of the States."

Mr. Botts was called for by his friends, but did not appear. For the last few days (it being too late to appeal to other districts) we have concentrated our attention upon this, the metropolitan district. It was with us a labor of love—love for the man, for his principles, for his devotion to the rights of the States and to the Union. We have freely scanned public men and measures, but have foreborne, as we always do, from personalities. The result of yesterday's rich rewards for the cordial labor we have bestowed. We rejoice in the success of our noble candidate, as it is a triumph of the sacred principles of the constitution and the permanent safety of the Union over the most monstrous consolidation doctrines, which, if carried into practice, must surely and speedily bring about disunion. In Mr. Caskey we love the friend and the man; but we still more admire the boldness, frankness, firmness, dignity, and lofty bearing with which he has avowed his principles—met every issue—shrank from no duty.

The Examiner says Botts was called for, and after an awful pause, Botts not appearing, it was duly proclaimed, "Botts has abandoned!" Botts—John Minor Botts—the "Immortal" Botts—the Stanley of Virginia—the "head him or die" Botts—the Botts, has been "steam-tugged," defeated, used up, exterminated! Botts falls, and the pillars of the Union—where are they? Just where they were—it was only Botts that dissolved—the Union is as strong—aye, stronger than ever. Botts' policy and views would destroy it, but Caskey's will save it. From all accounts, Caskey is a glorious fellow. He is one of the "Spartan Band" of Richmond, and we expect to see him take, at once, a high position in the House. Any District in the United States might well be proud of having, in succession, such Representatives as Seddon and Caskey.

The people of Virginia have accepted their new Constitution by an immense majority. On the 8th of December next another election will be held, when a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, an Attorney-General, and members of Assembly will be chosen. Senator W. H. Seward, it is stated, became bail for some of the Syracuse mob, who were bound over to appear before the Federal Court at Buffalo. This man Seward, it seems, not only pledged himself for the personal appearance of these law-breakers in Court, but he invited them, together with a parcel of women ("Bloomers") dressed in men's clothes, to his house in Auburn, where he feasted them in the best style. And yet Seward is a Senator of the United States from one of the first States of the Union, and his influence is this day stronger in his State than that of any other man! Is there no way in which the traitor can be reached?

On Saturday last, the 35th Regiment of Militia, commanded by Col. W. H. H. Tucker, mustered in this place. Col. Tucker was in the field, assisted by Lieut.-Colonel Yarbrough, Maj. Holder, and Adj. Barham. The officers acquitted themselves well. The Ringolds were out, under Capt. Stuart. We are glad to learn that efforts are being made to increase this fine Company, and we hope they may be successful.

Whigism, as expounded by the leaders, is in a bad way about this time. It has been disgraced in Ohio, gloriously defeated in Pennsylvania, and swamped in Virginia. Its latest and most decided triumph is in Vermont.

How long will it take the Whig leaders to "save the Union," with but four Governors out of the thirty-one, and with decided minorities in both Houses of Congress?

The Editors of the Raleigh Register were listening for a "loud shout for the Union from the Old Dominion." Have they heard it? If so, what do they think of it? Can it be possible that Virginia—the "Mother of States"—has elected twelve or fourteen "Disunionists" to Congress? The Editors ought to look into these things.

A Convention of persons friendly to the project of opening Nag's-Head, will be held at Elizabeth City on Friday next, the 31st inst.

WESTERN ENQUETTE. The Chicago Democrat says, that the Yankee traveller who saw the live Hoosier, has again written to his mother, telling her his experience as follows: "Western people are death on etiquette. You can't tell a man here he lies without fighting. A few days ago a man was telling two of his neighbors in my hearing a pretty large story. I said, 'Stranger that's a whopper.' 'Says he, 'Lay there, stranger.' And in the twinkling of an eye, I found myself in the ditch, a perfect quagmire. Upon another occasion, said I to a man I never saw before, as a woman passed—'That's a specimen of your western women, is it?' 'Says he, 'You are afraid of the fever and ague, ain't you?' 'Very much,' says I. 'Well, replied he, 'that lady is my wife and if you don't apologise in two minutes by the honor of a gentleman, I swear that these two pistols' which he held cocked in his hands, 'shall cure you of that disorder entirely.' So don't be a stranger! I am a western country very much—but damn me if I can stand so much etiquette—it always takes me unawares."

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THE STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1851.

Glorious Triumph in Virginia.

The people of Virginia voted on Thursday last for members of Congress, and for and against the new Constitution. The result is a glorious triumph for the cause of Republicanism and the Constitution—one of those old-fashioned triumphs, which one had a right to expect from Virginia, whose people are as true now as they were in the days of Jefferson and Madison, to the rights of the States and the Union of the States.

The Enquirer of the 25th says: "As far as we have heard, we are also satisfied of the election of Messrs. Millson, Boscok, Thompson and Powell, and of Messrs. Bayly, Meade, Holladay, Edmundson, McMullen, and Letcher, to whom there is no opposition. We have thus secured eleven out of the fifteen members from Virginia. If the Whig papers be correct in their theory there is an awful amount of 'disunionism' in Virginia. They themselves must see in what a ridiculous attitude they have placed themselves."

That paper adds, "we have confident hopes of carrying all the other four but the Loudon District, although we do not exactly understand the position of affairs in the Kanawha District."

But fellow-citizens, readers, "friends, countrymen and lovers," the best thing remains to be told—Botts has been beaten! The Enquirer thus announces the fact:

"Glorious Victory. It is with feelings of peculiar pleasure that we this morning announce the election of John S. Caskey to the next Congress of the United States over John M. Botts. Though we have not yet heard from the whole district, the returns published below tell a tale which cannot be mistaken. Glorious Chesterfield (God bless her!) responds heartily to our appeal of Tuesday, and, in her majority, she gives to Caskey a majority of at least sixty or seventy, and to Hazell, our county candidate, between seventy and eighty majority. The polls are kept open at the court-house—let our friends see to it that she 'take no step backwards.' Old Hanover, so far as 'hand done well, and has doubtless given at least seventy-five majority to Caskey. Louisa and Goodland (always strongly democratic) and Powhatan, where we expect a majority, are yet to hear from. The result may, therefore, be set down as certain that we have gained an unprecedented victory."

At the close of the polls, Mr. Caskey appeared before the large crowd in attendance, and addressed them briefly, but modestly and touchingly, from the steps of the court-house. He thanked them for the flattering confidence they had reposed in him. He said he felt no unkindness towards the bulk of the Whig party that had cast their votes against him; and he closed by remarking that, should he be sent to Congress, he should faithfully practise upon the motto which he had held through the canvass—the motto of "The Constitution of the United States—the Union of the States—and the Rights of the States."

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THE "NORTH CAROLINA READER."

We have received a copy of the "North Carolina Reader," containing a history and description of North Carolina, selections in prose and verse, historical and chronological tales, and a variety of miscellaneous information and statistics.—By Calvin H. Wiley, Esq. We quote the following "Notice" of the work by the author himself, as embodying in a few words the best statement of the design and object of his labors:

"Notice. The peculiar situation of North Carolina renders necessary peculiar remedies. Hence this, the first number of the North Carolina Reader, is different, in plan and execution, from modern Readers generally; and is intended exclusively for North Carolina, to be used in families and in schools. Its object is to sow in the young minds of North Carolina the seeds of a true, healthy, and vigorous North Carolina spirit; and that it may effect its end, it is designed for universal use in the State, to go, with the Bible, into every household. The other numbers of the series will be intended exclusively for schools; and the author promises that his series of school-books shall be, as a whole, cheaper than any other series in the United States, and as complete, while he hopes, though he will not promise, that his system will be as well adapted to the ends in view. He has laid in a library of Readers, all of which will be carefully considered. The following extract of a letter to the author, from a distinguished and patriotic son of North Carolina, discloses the plan and indicates the necessity of the present work:

"The design of your Reader must, I think, win for it the favorable regard of all true North Carolinians. Something of the kind has long been wanted, to set before our youth an easy and correct standard by which to learn to appreciate the worth of their fatherland—to excite in them pride of country, and to imbue their minds with the great truth that that country is entitled to their best exertions in her behalf. We are too much in the habit of looking abroad for objects of admiration; and when they are found, there also will the affections take hold. Providence has been as kind to us as to any other people—His bounties have been scattered in our midst with as much munificence as elsewhere; and they need only that culture necessary to secure their appropriation to man's use, to elevate our good old State to that rank and consequence which her intellectual and physical resources should long since have given her. Should it be your happy lot to reform the hazy alluded to, and to awaken in our land a proper sense of these truths, all praise and abundant reward will be your due. WELDON N. EDWARDS."

We have examined this work with some attention, and it affords us pleasure to say, that in our judgment the author has entitled himself to the "praise and abundant reward" alluded to in the above letter of Mr. Edwards. The "North Carolina Reader" is, emphatically a North Carolina book. It teems with reminiscences of our fatherland; its facts, its appeals to patriotism, its descriptions of localities and scenery, its delineations of the noble virtues of our people, its rapid but glowing sketches of the history and resources of the State, and the selections in prose and verse which it contains, must commend it to the public approbation and secure for it a general circulation, especially among the rising generation within our borders.

It is scarcely necessary that we should go into a particular description of the contents of this work, as we take it for granted that it will be generally sought for and read; but we may give extracts from it hereafter, as our space will permit. The gratifying reception given to Col. Wheeler's Sketches of the State, and the demand which is destined to spring up for this work by Mr. Wiley, will show that our people take a deep interest in every thing designed to revive recollections of our ancestors and their glorious deeds; and that they are keenly alive to all efforts which are made to develop the mind of the State, and to establish a literature, which, both in its tone and in the subjects of which it treats, shall be peculiarly our own. Mr. Wiley has labored for years in this cause; and we trust the favorable reception which will be given to the "North Carolina Reader" will encourage him to still further efforts to be useful in his day and generation.

We learn, from the title-page, that the "North Carolina Reader" will be for sale by Agents, Merchants, and Booksellers in all the Counties of the State.

Who are the friends of the Union? Register.

Not those who ally themselves, for party purposes, with the Abolition Whigs of Massachusetts and Vermont; not those who can perceive no good result for the Union in the election of Bigler over the infamous Abolitionist, Johnston, of Pennsylvania; not those who, professing to regard the fugitive-slave law as the bond of the Union, yet support for office such Whigs as Vinton and Winthrop, who voted against it, and at the same time hush up and conceal, as far as they are able, the Abolition doctrines of the Whig Governor of Vermont; not those who approve and laud Henry Clay's recent consolidation letter; not those who, professing to regard the "compromise" as a final settlement of the Slavery question, still persist in agitating the question for party effect, and in attributing positions and sentiments to their political opponents which they never occupied or maintained. The true friends of the Union are those who go for the Constitution in its purity—who would have it construed strictly and administered impartially, as it was by those illustrious patriots Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, and Polk—who advocate the rights of the States and the rights of the United States—and who, scorning and spurning all alliances with Abolitionists and Free-soilers, are content to go before the people on the merits of their doctrines and principles, and are willing to be defeated rather than pander to demagogues.

The Editors of the Register are "friends of the" Whig party. Their eyes are fixed upon "the spoils"; and the Union is in danger with them only so long as their ascendancy as party men is threatened. Give them, with their party friends, a lease of the offices and patronage of the Federal Government for about ten years, and you would hear but little from them, during that period, about the Union of the States. Save the Whig party, and, in their judgment, you save the Union.

Gov. Reid has appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Mr. J. G. M. of New York, Prof. Ebenezer Emmons, of the same State, as Geological, Mineralogical, Botanical and Agricultural Surveyor of North Carolina.

It is hardly worth while to notice such slanders as the above; but we suppose we may as well say, that the Editor of the Chronicle, "by and with the advice and consent" of his Satanic Majesty, has perpetrated a falsehood. The above is a specimen of the fairness with which Gov. Reid is treated by a portion of the Whig press of this State. They dislike him because he is a Democrat; and their party feelings are so strong that they will find fault with him, no matter what he may do.

The Hillsborough Recorder, though it has a more dignified manner than the Chronicle can assume of manifesting its opposition to the Governor's action, right or wrong, is also one of this tribe, as its last issue shows. "Cease, vipers, you bite a file."